

## REMARKS

Claim 15 is canceled by way of this amendment, and, after entry of the amendment, claims 9, 12-13, and 16-19 will remain in this application. Reconsideration of the application is requested.

The objection to the drawings set forth in sections 3-4 on pages 2-3 of the Office Action is moot as a result of the cancellation of claim 15.

Independent claim 9 and independent claim 17 are again rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) or 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), along with all other claims remaining in the application, based on the Cantin et al. document. Reconsideration is requested.

It is well established that, in interpreting claim language, terms are given the broadest reasonable interpretation in their ordinary usage in context as they would be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, in light of the written description in the specification, unless another meaning is intended and established therein, and without reading into the claim any disclosed limitation or particular embodiment (In re Am. Acad. of Sci. Tech. Ctr., 367 F.3d 1359, 1364 (Fed. Cir. 2004); In re Hyatt, 211 F.3d 1367, 1372 (Fed. Cir. 2000); In re Morris, 127 F.3d 1048, 1054-55 (Fed. Cir. 1997); In re Zletz, 893 F.2d 319, 321-22 (Fed. Cir. 1989)).

There is nothing in the specification of this application to indicate or establish any meaning of the terms "piston," "cylinder," and "opening provided in a cylinder wall" other than their meanings in ordinary usage. The Examiner's attention is directed to pages 320 and 896 of Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary (copies appended hereto), which include definitions of the term

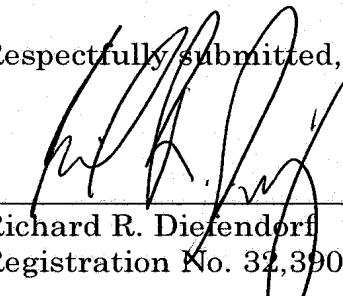
"cylinder" and its variations, and the term "piston" and its variations. While the comments provided by the Examiner in sections 19-20 on page 10 of the Office Action are noted, it is simply incorrect to assert that, under a reasonably broad interpretation, one may consider the movable frame 20 and the fixed frame 14 of the Cantin et al. anchorage to be a piston and cylinder, and the gap between parallel vertical plates 15, 16 of the Cantin et al. arrangement to be an "opening provided in a cylinder wall." The interpretation proposed is *unreasonably* broad, and therefore inappropriate.

As noted previously, the Cantin et al. movable frame 20 has been improperly characterized by the Examiner as a "piston," the Cantin et al. fixed frame 14 has been improperly characterized by the Examiner as a "cylinder," and the gap between parallel vertical plates 15, 16 of the Cantin et al. arrangement has been improperly characterized by the Examiner as an "opening provided in a cylinder wall." These features, which are required by both claim 9 and claim 17 above, are not found in the Cantin et al. arrangement. Again, moreover, nothing noted by the Examiner suggests modifying the Cantin et al. arrangement so as to include these features, and it is submitted that claims 9 and 17 in their present forms are patentable. All other claims remaining in this application are dependent claims and are patentable as well.

If there are any questions regarding this amendment or the application in general, a telephone call to the undersigned would be appreciated since this should expedite the prosecution of the application for all concerned.

If necessary to effect a timely response, this paper should be considered as a petition for an extension of time sufficient to effect a timely response. Please charge any deficiency in fees or credit any overpayments to Deposit Account No. 05-1323 (Docket #095309.58147US).

Respectfully submitted,

  
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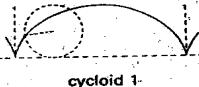
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ride a cycle; specif : **BICYCLE** *v.* : to cause to go through a cycle — **cycl-er** \si-kl̩-ər\, 'sik(-ə)-r\ *n.* **cycl-ic** \si-klik\ also **'sik-lɪk\** or **cy-cli-cal** \si-kli-kał\, 'sik-li-\ *adj* (1794) **1** : of, relating to, or being a cycle **2** : moving in cycles ( $\sim$  time) **2** **cyclic** : being a mathematical group that has an element such that every element of the group can be expressed as one of its powers — **cy-cli-cal-ly** \-k(-ə)-lē\ also **cy-clic-ly** \si-kli-klē\, 'sik-li-\ *adv* **cyclic AMP** *n.* (ca. 1966) : a cyclic mononucleotide of adenosine that has been implicated in control mechanisms regulating metabolism and function in the nervous system — called also **adenosine 3',5'-monophosphate** **cyclic GMP** \-jē-,mēn-'pē\ *n.* [guanosine + **mon-** + **phosphate**] (1972) : a cyclic mononucleotide of guanosine that has been implicated with cyclic AMP as second messenger in addition to hormones in the control of cellular processes **cyclic-ity** \si-klis-ə-tē, sik'-i-tē\ *n.* (1944) : the quality or state of being cyclic (estrous ~) **cycl-ist** \si-kl̩-ə-ɪst\, 'sik(-ə)-ɪst\ *n.* (1882) : one who rides a cycle **cycl-i-clot** \si-kla-tōl\, 'sik-la-tōl\ *n.* [**cycl-** + **-tōl** (as in *inositol*)] (ca. 1943) : an alicyclic polyhydroxy compound (as inositol) **cycl-i-za-tion** \si-kl̩-ə-zā-shən\, 'sik(-ə)-zā-shən\ *n.* (1909) : formation of one or more rings in a chemical compound — **cycl-i-ze** \si-kl̩-ə-iz\, 'sik-ə-vb\ **cycl-o** \si-kl̩-ə\, 'sik(-ə)\ *n.*, *pl.* **cycl-o**s [prob. fr. F. short for (assumed) **cyclotaxi**, fr. motocyclette motorcycle + **-o-** + **taxis**] (1964) : a 3-wheeled motor-driven taxi **cycl-a-did-tion** \si-kli-klo-ə-dish-ən\, 'sik(-ə)-dīsh-ən\ *n.* (1963) : a chemical reaction leading to ring formation in a compound **cycl-al-i-phat-ic** \si-kli-klō-əl-ə-fat-ik\ *adj* (1936) : **ALICYCLIC** **cycl-o-di-en-e** \-di-ən-, di'-ən\ [**cycl-** + **diene**] (1942) : an organic insecticide (as aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane, or endosulfan) with a chlorinated methylene group forming a bridge across a 6-membered carbon ring **cycl-o-gen-e-sis** \-jen-ə-səs\, 'sik(-ə)-jen-e-sis\ *n.* [**cyclone** + **genesis**] (ca. 1938) : the development or intensification of a cyclone **cycl-o-hex-an-e** \-sik-sō-nən\, 'sik(-ə)-nən\ *n.* [**cyclohexane** + **-one**] (ca. 1909) : a liquid ketone  $C_6H_{10}$  used esp. as a solvent and in organic synthesis **cycl-o-hex-i-mide** \-nek-sə-mid-, -mid\, 'sik(-ə)-mid\ *n.* [**cyclohexane** + **imide**] (ca. 1950) : an agricultural fungicide  $C_6H_{12}NO$  that inhibits protein synthesis and is obtained from a soil bacterium (*Streptomyces griseus*) **cycl-o-hex-yl-amine** \-sik-sil-ə-, mēn\, 'sik(-ə)-yl + **amine**] (1943) : an amine ( $C_6H_{11}NH_2$ ) of cyclohexane that is a prob. harmful metabolic breakdown product of cyclamate **cycl-oid** \si-kli-oid\, 'sik(-ə)-loid\ *n.* [F. **cyclode**, fr. Gk **kykloides** circular, fr. **kyklos**] (1661) **1** : a curve that is generated by a point on the circumference of a circle as it rolls along a straight line **2** : something having a curved or circular form (a cloud ~) — **cycl-oid-al** \si-kli-oid-əl\ *adj* **cycl-oid adj** (1851) **1** : smooth with concentric lines of growth ( $\sim$  scales); also : having or consisting of cycloid scales **2** : relating to or being a personality characterized by alternating high and low moods — compare **CYCLOTHYMIC** **cycl-o-met-er** \si-kli-māt-ər\, 'sik(-ə)-māt-ər\ *n.* (1880) : a device made for recording the revolutions of a wheel and often used for registering distance traversed by a wheeled vehicle **cycl-one** \si-kli-klōn\, 'sik(-ə)-klōn\ *n.* [modif. of Gk **kykloēma** wheel, coil, fr. **kykloūn** to go around, fr. **kyklos** circle] (1848) **1** : a storm or system of winds that rotates about a center of low atmospheric pressure clockwise in the northern hemisphere and counterclockwise in the southern, advances at a speed of 20 to 30 miles an hour, and often brings abundant rain **2** : **TORNADO** **3** : low **lb** **2** : any of various centrifugal devices for separating materials (as solid particles from gases or liquids) — **cycl-onic** \si-kli-kan-ik\ *adj* — **cycl-oni-cally** \-i-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv* **cycl-one** *n.* (1887) : a cellar or covered excavation designed for protection from dangerous windstorms (as tornadoes) **cycl-o-ole-fin** \si-kli-klō-ō-lē-fin\, 'sik(-ə)-klō-ō-lē-fin\ *n.* (1923) : a hydrocarbon (as of the formula  $C_nH_{2n-2}$ ) containing an unsaturated ring — **cycl-o-ole-fin-ic** \-ō-lē-fin-ik\ *adj* **cycl-o-par-af-fin** \-par-ə-fən\, 'sik(-ə)-par-ə-fən\ *n.* (1900) : a saturated cyclic hydrocarbon of the formula  $C_nH_{2n}$  **cycl-o-pe-an** \si-kli-klō-pē-ən\, 'sik(-ə)-klō-pē-ən\ *n.* (1641) **1** often **cap** : of, relating to, or characteristic of a Cyclops **2** : **HUGE MASSIVE** **3** : of or relating to a style of stone construction marked typically by the use of large irregular blocks without mortar **cycl-o-pe-di-also cycl-o-pe-di-ə** \si-kli-klō-pē-dē-ə\, 'sik(-ə)-klō-pē-dē-ə\ *n.* (1728) : **ENCYCLOPEDIA** **cycl-o-pe-di-ə** **cycl-o-pe-di-ə** *n.* (1728) : **encyclopedia** **cycl-o-phos-pha-mide** \si-kli-klō-fäf-fə-mid\, 'sik(-ə)-klō-fäf-fə-mid\ *n.* (1960) : an immunosuppressive and antineoplastic agent  $C_6H_5Cl_2N_2O_2P$  used esp. against lymphomas and some leukemias **cycl-o-pro-pane** \si-kli-klō-prō-pān\, 'sik(-ə)-klō-prō-pān\ *n.* (1894) : a saturated cyclic gaseous hydrocarbon  $C_4H_8$  used esp. as a general anesthetic **cycl-o-clap-s** \si-kli-klaps\, 'sik(-ə)-klaps\ *n.* [NL, fr. Gk **Kyklops**, fr. **kyklo-** cyc- + **lops** eye] (1513) **1** *pl.* **cycl-o-pe**s \si-kli-klō-(ə)pē\ *cap* : any of a race of giants in Greek mythology with a single eye in the middle of the forehead **2** *pl.* **cycl-o-claps** [NL, genus name, fr. L] : any of a genus (*Cycllops*) of freshwater copepod water fleas **cycl-o-ra-ma** \si-kli-kla-ram-ə, -räm-\ *n.* [**cycl-** + **orama** (as in *panorama*)] (1840) **1** : a large pictorial representation encircling the spectator and often having real objects as a foreground **2** : a curved curtain or wall used as a background of a stage set to suggest unlimited space — **cycl-o-ram-ic** \-ram-ik\ *adj* **cycl-o-ser-ine** \si-kli-klō-sēr-ēn\, 'sik(-ə)-klō-sēr-ēn\ *n.* (1952) : an amino antibiotic  $C_6H_9N_2O_2$  produced by an actinomycete (*Streptomyces orchidaceus*) **cycl-o-sis** \si-kli-klō-sis\, 'sik(-ə)-klō-sis\ *n.* [NL, fr. Gk **kykloēsis** encirclement, fr. **kykloūn** to go around] (1835) : the streaming of protoplasm within a cell — **cycl-o-stome** \si-kli-klō-stōm\, 'sik(-ə)-klō-stōm\ *n.* [deriv. of Gk **kyklo-** + **stoma** mouth — more at **STOMACH**] (1835) : any of a class (*Cyclostomi* or *Cyclostomata*) of lowly craniate vertebrates having a large sucking mouth with no jaws and comprising the hagfishes and lampreys



**cycl-o-style** \-stil\ *n.* [fr. **Cyclostyle**, a trademark] (1883) : a machine for making multiple copies (that utilizes a stencil cut by a graver whose tip is a small rowel) — **cyclostyle** *n.*

**cycl-o-thy-mic** \si-kli-klō-thē-mik\ *adj* [NL **cyclothymia** (fr. G **zyklothymie**, fr. **zykl-** cyc- + **-thymie** thymia) + E -ic] (1923) : relating to or being an affective disorder characterized by the alternation of depressed moods with elevated, expansive, or irritable moods without psychotic features — compare **CYCOLOID** **2** — **cycl-o-thy-mia** \-thē-mē-ə\ *n.*

**cycl-o-ton-ic** \-tām-ik\ *adj* [**cyclotomy** (mathematical theory of the division of the circle into equal parts), fr. **cycl-** + **-tomy**] (1879) : relating to, being, or containing a polynomial of the form  $x^p + x^{p-2} + \dots + x + 1$  where  $p$  is a prime number

**cycl-o-tron** \si-kli-klō-trōn\, 'sik(-ə)-klō-trōn\ *n.* [**cycl-** + **-tron**; fr. the circular movement of the particles] (1935) : an accelerator in which charged particles (as protons, deuterons, or ions) are propelled by an alternating electric field in a constant magnetic field

**cycl-er** Brit var of **CIDER**

**cyg-net** \si-gē-nēt\ *n.* [ME **sygnett**, fr. MF **cygne** swan, fr. L **cynclus**, cygnus, fr. Gk **kyknos**] (15c) : a young swan

**Cyg-nus** \si-gē-nüs\, 'sik(-ə)-nüs\ *n.* [L (gen. **Cygni**), lit. swan] : a northern constellation between Lyra and Pegasus in the Milky Way

**cyl-in-der** \si-lēn-dər\, 'sik(-ə)-lēn-dər\ *n.* [MF or L: MF **cylindrus**, fr. L **sculus** crime, Gk **skelos** leg, **skelos** crooked] (1570) **1** : a : the surface traced by a straight line moving parallel to a fixed straight line and intersecting a fixed planar closed curve **b** : the space bounded by a cylinder and two parallel planes cutting all its elements — see **VOLUME** table 2

: a cylindrical body: as **a** : the turning chambered breech of a revolver **b** (1) : the piston chamber in an engine (2) : a chamber in a pump from which the piston expels the fluid **c** : any of various rotating members in a press (as a printing press); esp : one that impresses paper on an inked form **d** : a cylindrical clay object inscribed with cuneiform inscriptions — **cyl-in-dered** \-dēr-dəd\ *adj*

**cylinder** *n.* (1887) : a cylinder (as of stone) engraved in intaglio and used esp. in ancient Mesopotamia to roll an impression on wet clay

**cyl-in-dr-i-cal** \si-lēn-dri-kəl\, 'sik(-ə)-lēn-dri-kəl\ *adj* : relating to or having the form or properties of a cylinder — **cyl-in-dr-i-cally** \-dik-əlē\ *adv*

**cylindrical coordinate** *n.* (ca. 1934) : any of the coordinates in space obtained by constructing in a plane polar coordinate system and on a line perpendicular to the plane a linear coordinate system

**cym-ja-ma** \si-mē-ja-mə\, 'sik(-ə)-mē-ja-mə\ *n.* [Gk. **kyma**, lit. wave] (1563) **1** : a projecting molding whose profile is a double curve **2** : a double curve formed by the union of a concave line and a convex line

**cym-a-tium** \si-mē-shē-jəm\, 'sik(-ə)-shē-jəm\ *n.* [pl. **cym-a-tia** \-tē-ə\, 'sik(-ə)-tē-ə\, L, fr. Gk. **kymatium**, dim. of **kyma**, **kyma**] (1563) : a crowning molding in classic architecture; esp : **CYMA**

**cym-bal** \si-mē-bal\, 'sik(-ə)-bal\ *n.* [ME, fr. OE **cymbal** & MF **cymbale**, fr. L **cymbalum**, fr. Gk **kymbalon**, fr. **kymbē** bowl, boat — more at **HUMP**] (bef. 12c) : a concave brass plate that produces a brilliant clashing tone and that is struck with a drumstick or is used in pairs struck glancingly together — **cym-bal-ist** \-ba-lēt\ *n.*

**cym-bid-i-um** \si-mē-bid-ē-əm\, 'sik(-ə)-bid-ē-əm\ *n.* [NL, genus name, fr. L **cymbia** boat, fr. Gk **kymbē**] (1815) : any of a genus (*Cymbidium*) of tropical Old World orchids with showy boat-shaped flowers

**cyme** \si-mē\, 'sik(-ə)-mē\ *n.* [NL **cyma**, fr. L **cabbage**, sprout, fr. Gk **kyma** swell, wave, cabbage sprout, fr. **kymē** to be pregnant — more at **GAVE**] (1794) : an inflorescence in which all floral axes terminate in a single flower; esp : a determinate inflorescence of this type containing several flowers with the first-opening central flower terminating the main axis and subsequent flowers developing from lateral buds — see **INFLORESCENCE** illustrated

**cym-me** \si-mē-mē\, 'sik(-ə)-mē-mē\ *n.* [NL **cymē**, fr. Gk **kyminon** cumin + F -ème — more at **CUMIN**] (ca. 1863) : any of three liquid isomeric hydrocarbons  $C_{10}H_{16}$ ; esp : a colorless liquid of pleasant odor from essential oils

**cym-ling** \si-mē-lēng\, 'sik(-ə)-lēng\ *n.* [prob. alter. of **sinmē**] (1779) : a summer squash having a scalloped edge

**cymo-phane** \si-mē-mō-fān\, 'sik(-ə)-mō-fān\ *n.* [F, fr. Gk **kyma** wave + F -phane -phase]

**cymo-sis** \si-mē-mōs\, 'sik(-ə)-mōs\ *adj* (1807) : of, relating to, or bearing a cyme

**Cym-ric** \si-kim-rēk\, 'sik(-ə)-kim-\ *adj* (1839) : of, relating to, or characteristic of the non-Gaelic Celtic people of Britain or their language; specif : **WELSH**

**Cymric** *n.* (ca. 1890) : **BRYTHONIC**; specif : the Welsh language

**Cym-rē** \-rē\, 'sik(-ə)-rē\ *n.* [W] (1688) : the Brythonic Celts; specif : **WELSH** **Cym-ric** \-rik\, 'sik(-ə)-rik\ *n.* [MF or L, MF **cynique**, fr. L **cynicus**, fr. Gk **kynikos**, lit., like a dog, fr. **kynē**, **kynē** dog — more at **HOUND**] (1547) **1** *cap* : an adherent of an ancient Greek school of philosophers who held the view that virtue is the only good and that its essence lies in self-control and independence **2** : a faultfinding captious critic; esp : one who believes that human conduct is motivated wholly by self-interest — **cynic** *adj*

**cyn-i-cal** \si-kē-əlē\, 'sik(-ə)-kē-əlē\ *adj* (1588) **1** : CAPTIOUS, PEEVISH **2** : having or showing the attitude or temper of a cynic; esp : contemptuously distrustful of human nature and motives (those ~ men who say that democracy cannot be honest and efficient —F.D. Roosevelt) — **cyn-i-cally** \-kē-əlē\, 'sik(-ə)-kē-əlē\ *adv*

**cyni-cism** \si-kē-ə-siz-əm\, 'sik(-ə)-kē-ə-siz-əm\ *n.* (1672) **1** *cap* : the doctrine of the Cynics **2** *a* : cynical character, attitude, or quality **b** : an expression of such quality

**cyno-mol-gus monkey** \si-nō-mēl-gəs-ə\, 'sik(-ə)-nō-mēl-gəs-ə\ *n.* [NL, alter. of **cynamolagus**, fr. L, member of an ancient tribe in Africa, fr. Gk **Kynamolgoi**, lit. dog milkers] (1936) : a macaque (*Macaca irus* syn. *M. cynamolagus*) of southeastern Asia, Borneo, and the Philippines that is used esp. in medical research

**cyno-sure** \si-nō-shūr\, 'sik(-ə)-shūr\ *n.* [MF & L; MF, Ursula Minor, fr. Gk **kynosoura**, fr. **kynos** oura, lit. dog's tail] **1** *cap* : the northern constellation Ursula Minor; also : **NORTH STAR**

pis-mo clam \pi-sō-mō\ n, often cap *P* [Pismo Beach, Calif.] (1913) : a thick-shelled clam (*Tivela stultorum*) of the southwest coast of No. America used extensively for food

pi-so-lite \pi-sō-līt\ n [NL *pisolitus*, fr. Gk *pisos* pea + *-lithos* -lith] (1708) : a limestone composed of pisiform concretions — pi-so-lit-ic \pi-sō-līt-ik\ adj

•piss \pi-sē\ vb [ME *pissen*, fr. OF *pissier*, fr. (assumed) VL *pissiare*] vi (13c) : URINATE — sometimes considered vulgar ~ vt: to urinate in or on — sometimes considered vulgar

•piss n (14c) 1 : URINE — sometimes considered vulgar 2 : an act of urinating — often used with *take*; sometimes considered vulgar

pissed \pi-sēt\ adj (1846) 1 : ANGRY, DISGUSTED — sometimes considered vulgar 2 Brit : DRUNK — sometimes considered vulgar

piss off vi Brit (1953) : to leave forthwith; get out — usu. used as a command; sometimes considered vulgar ~ vi : ANGER, IRRITATE — sometimes considered vulgar

pis-soir \pi-sōēr\ n [F, fr. *pisser* to urinate, fr. OF *pissier*] (1919) : a public urinal usu. located on the street in some European countries

pis-ta-chio \pi-tashēō\ n, pl. -chios [It *pistacchio*, fr. L *pistacium* pistachio nut, fr. Gk *pistakion*, fr. *pistake* pistachio tree, fr. Per *pistach*] (15c) : a small tree (*Pistacia vera*) of the sumac family whose drupaceous fruit contains a greenish edible seed; also: its seed

pis-ta-reen \pi-tashēēn\ n [prob. modif. of Sp *peseta* *peseta*] (1744) : an old Spanish silver piece circulating at a debased rate

piste \pi-stē\ n [F, fr. MF *pista*, fr. Olt *pista*, fr. *pistare* to trample down, pound — more at PISTON] (ca. 1727) : TRAIL; esp: a downhill ski trail

pis-til \pi-tēl\ n [NL *pistillum*, fr. L, pestle — more at PESTLE] (1726) : the ovule-bearing organ of a seed plant that consists of the ovary with its appendages — see FLOWER illustration

pis-til-late \pi-tashē-lāt\ adj (ca. 1828) : having pistils; specif: having pistils but no stamens

pis-tol \pi-tōl\ n [MF *pistole*, fr. G, fr. MHG dial. *pischulle*, fr. Czech *píšťala*, lit., pipe; akin to Russ *pischal* harquebus] (1570) : a handgun whose chamber is integral with the barrel — pistol vt

pis-tole \pi-tōlē\ n [ME] (1592) : an old gold 2-escudo piece of Spain; also: any of several old gold coins of Europe of approximately the same value

pis-to-leer \pi-tashē-lēr\ n (1577) : one who is armed with a pistol

pistol grip n (1874) 1: a grip of a shotgun or rifle shaped like a pistol stock 2: a handle shaped like a pistol stock

pistol-whip vt (1930) : to beat with a pistol

piston \pi-tōn\ n [F, fr. It *pistone*, fr. *pistare* to pound, fr. Olt, fr. ML, fr. L *pistus*, pp. of *pinsere* to crush — more at PESTLE] (1704) 1: a sliding piece moved by or moving against fluid pressure which usu. consists of a short cylinder fitting within a cylindrical vessel along which it moves back and forth 2 a: a valve sliding in a cylinder in a brass instrument and serving when depressed by a finger knob to lower its pitch b: a button on an organ console to bring in a previously selected registration

piston pin n (1897) : WRIST PIN

piston ring n (1867) : a sprung split metal ring for sealing the gap between a piston and the cylinder wall

piston rod n (1786) : a rod by which a piston is moved or by which it communicates motion

pit \pi-t\ n [ME, fr. OE *pytt*; akin to OHG *pfuzzi* well] (bef. 12c) 1 a (1): a hole, shaft, or cavity in the ground (2): MINE (3): scooped-out place used for burning something (as charcoal) b: an area often sunken or depressed below the adjacent floor area: as (1): an enclosure in which animals are made to fight each other (2): a space at the front of a theater for the orchestra (3): an area in a securities or commodities exchange in which members do trading 2 a: HELL — used with the b: a place or situation of futility, misery, or degradation c pl: WORST (it's the ~s) 3: a hollow or indentation esp. in the surface of an organism: as a: a natural hollow in the surface of the body b: one of the indented scars left in the skin by a pustular disease: POCK-MARK c: a minute depression in the secondary wall of a plant cell functioning in the intercellular movement of water and dissolved material 4: any of the areas alongside an auto racecourse used for refueling and repairing the cars during a race — often used in pl. with the

pit vb pit-ted; pit-ting vt (15c) 1 a: to place, cast, bury, or store in a pit b: to make pits in; esp: to scar or mark with pits 2 a: to set (as gamecocks) into or as if into a pit to fight b: to set into opposition or rivalry — usu. used with *against* ~ vi 1: to become marked with pits; esp: to preserve for a time an indentation made by pressure 2: to make a pit stop

pit n [D, fr. MD — more at PITH] (1841) : the stone of a drupaceous fruit

pit vt pit-ten; pit-ting (ca. 1923) : to remove the pit from (a fruit)

pit-te \pi-tē\ n [Sp & Pg] (1698) 1: any of several fiber-yielding plants (as an agave) 2: the fiber of a pita; also: any of several fibers from other sources

pit-a-pa \pi-tē-pā\ n [imit.] (1582) : PITTER-PATTER — pit-a-pat adv or adj — pit-a-pat vt

pit bull n (1930) 1: any of various smooth-coated stocky muscular terriers orig. developed for dogfighting and noted for their strength and stamina 2: STAFFORDSHIRE BULL TERRIER 3: AMERICAN STAFFORDSHIRE TERRIER — called also pit bull terrier

pitch \pi-t\ n [ME *pich*, fr. OE *pic*, fr. L *pīc*, *pīx*; akin to L *opimus* fat — more at FAT] (bef. 12c) 1: black or dark viscous substance obtained as a residue in the distillation of organic materials and esp. tars 2: any of various bituminous substances 3: resin obtained from various conifers and often used medicinally 4: any of various artificial mixtures resembling resinous or bituminous pitches

pitch vt (bef. 12c) : to cover, smear, or treat with or as if with pitch

pitch vb [ME *pichen*] vt (13c) 1: to erect and fix firmly in place (~ a tent) 2: to throw usu. with a particular objective or toward a particular point (~ hay onto a wagon); as a: to throw (a baseball) to a batter b: to toss (as coins) so as to fall at or near a mark (~ pennies) c: to put aside or discard by throwing (~ed his cigarette into the fire) 3: to sell or advertise esp. in a high-pressure way 4 a (1): to cause to be at a particular level or of a particular quality (2): to set in a particular musical key 5: to cause to be set at a particular angle : SLOPE 5: to utter glibly and insincerely 6 a: to use as a starting

pitcher b: to play as pitcher 7: to hit (a golf ball) in a high arc backspin so that it rolls very little after striking the green ~ vi : to fall precipitately or headlong b (1) of a ship: to have the alternately plunge precipitately and rise abruptly (2) of an air : to turn about a lateral axis so that the nose rises or falls in relation to the tail (3) of a missile or spacecraft: to turn about a lateral axis is both perpendicular to the longitudinal axis and horizontal w/r respect to the earth c: BUCK 1 2: ENCAPM 3: to hit upon or ha upon something (~ upon the perfect gift) 4: to incline down: SLOPE 5 a: to throw a ball to a batter b: to play ball as a pi c: to pitch a golf ball syn see THROW — pitch into 1: ATTACK A: 2: to set to work on energetically

\*pitch n (1500) 1: the action or a manner of pitching; esp: an up-and-down movement — compare YAW 2 a: SLOPE also: degree of slope : RAKE b: the distance between any of various things: as (1) : distance between one point on a gear tooth and the corresponding point on the next tooth (2) : distance from any point on the thread of a screw to the corresponding point on an adjacent thread measured parallel to the axis c: the theoretical distance a propeller would advance longitudinally in one revolution d: the number of teeth or of threads per inch 3 arachic: TOP ZENITH 4 a: the relative level, intensity, or extent of some quality or state b (1): the property of a sound and esp. a musical tone that is determined by the frequency of the waves producing it 2: highness or lowness of sound

4: a standard frequency for tuning instruments c (1): the differ in the relative vibration frequency of the human voice that contrit to the total meaning of speech (2): a definite relative pitch that significant phenomenon in speech 5: a steep place: DECLIVIT chiefly Brit a: an outdoor site (as for camping or doing business: a playing field 7: an all-fours game in which the first card led trump 8 a: an often high-pressure sales talk b: ADVERTISEME a: the delivery of a baseball by a pitcher to a batter 1: a baseball thrown c: PITCHOUT 2: pitched \pi-tch\ adj (1599) : extremely dark or black pitch-black \pi-tch-blāk\ adj (1770) : a brown to black mineral that consis massive uraninite, has a distinctive luster, contains radium, and is chief ore-mineral source of uranium

pitch-dark \pi-tch-dārk\ adj (1827) : extremely dark: PITCH-BLACK pitched battle \pi-tch-bēt\ n (ca. 1549) : an intensely fought batt which the opposing forces are locked in close combat

\*pitcher \pi-tch-ər\ n [ME *picher*, fr. OF *pichier*, fr. ML *bicarius* ga — more at BEAKER] (13c) 1: a container for holding and pot liquids that usu. has a lip or spout and a handle 2: ASCIDIUM: esp modified leaf of a pitcher plant in which the hollowed petiole and of the blade form an elongated receptacle

\*pitcher n (1845) : one that pitches; specif: the player that pitches game of baseball

\*pitcher plant n (1819) : a plant (esp. family Sarraceniaceae, the pit plant family) with leaves modified into pitchers in which insects trapped and digested by means of liquids secreted by the leaves

\*pitch-fork \pi-tch-fōrk\ n [ME *pikfor*, fr. pik pick + fork] (15c) long-handled fork that has two or three long somewhat curved pr and is used esp. in pitching hay — pitchfork vt

pitch in vi (1843) 1: to begin to work 2: to contribute to a com endeavor

\*pitch-man \pi-tch-mān\ n (ca. 1926) : one who makes a sales pitch: a one who sells merchandise on the streets or from a concession

: one who does radio or TV commercials

\*pitch-out \pi-tch-ōt\ n [pitch-aut] (1913) 1: a pitch in baseball deliberately or

reach of the batter to enable the catcher to check or put out a runner 2: a lateral pass in football between two backs behind scrummage line — pitch out vi

\*pitch pine n (Pinus rigida) of eastern No. America 2: the wood pitch pine

\*pitch pipe n (1711) : a small reed pipe or flue pipe producing on more tones to establish the pitch in singing or in tuning an instrum

\*pitch-stone \pi-tch-stōn\ n (ca. 1784) : a glassy rock with a resi

luster that contains more water than obsidian does

\*pitch-woman \pi-tch-wōm-ən\ n (1957) : a woman who makes a sales pit

\*pitchy \pi-tch-ē\ adj (1513) 1 a: full of pitch: TARRY b: of, rela

to, or having the qualities of pitch 2: PITCH-BLACK

\*pit-eous \pi-tē-ōs\ adj (13c) : of a kind to move to pity or compas

: pit-eous-ly adv — pit-eous-ness n

\*pit-fall \pi-tfāl\ n (14c) 1: TRAP, SNARE; specif: a pit flimsily cov or camouflaged and used to capture and hold animals or men

: hidden or not easily recognized danger or difficulty

\*pit \pi-t\ n [ME, fr. OE *pitha*; akin to MD & MLG *pit*, pit] (12c) 1 a: a usu. continuous central strand of spongy tissue in

stems of most vascular plants that prob. functions chiefly in storag

: any of various loose spongy plant tissues that resemble true pit

: the soft or spongy interior of a part of the body 2 a: the esse

part: CORE b: substantial quality (as of meaning) 3: IMPORTANC

\*pit vt (1805) 1 a: to kill (as cattle) by piercing or severing the

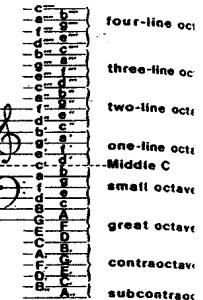
nerve cord b: to destroy the spinal cord or central nervous system (as a frog) usu. by passing a wire or needle up and down the vertebral canal 2: to remove the pith from (a plant stem)

\*pit-head \pi-tē-hēd\ n (1839) : the top of a mining pit or coal shaft

: the immediately adjacent ground and buildings

\*pit-ec-an-tho-pine \pi-tē-ān-thō-pīn\ n (1925) : any of a gi

of Pleistocene hominids (as Java man, Peking man, and Heidel



staff notation of pitch 4b(1)